MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1776.

LONDON, *February* 29.

PERSONS are going to Glaſgow to contract for ſhipping, bedding, &c. to carry over 3000 troops to America, who are to embark at Port-Glaſgow.

To prevent the tranſports being taken by the ſmall provincial privateers, orders are given to the ſurveyor of the navy, that none be taken up under 300 tons, and theſe alſo to have ſix 9 pounders upon deck for their defence.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, Jan. 21.

"On the 7th of this inſt. a veſſel of about 400 tons burthen, and mounting ten guns, arrived here laden with corn, and it was ſoon after underſtood, that ſhe was an American veſſel, and was come purpoſely to endeavour to trade with the Spaniards, at this port, but it was hindered by the commiſſioners, who immediately ſent for the Engliſh conſul, and in two days after the arrival of the veſſel notice was given to the commander, Samuel Martin, that he could not be permitted to trade there, nor in any other of the Spaniſh ports, as orders had been ſent from Madrid to the contrary, and gave the captain notice to depart accordingly, which he directly complied with."

March 2. This week the following forces are ſaid to be agreed to in council to be ſent to America this ſpring:

Heſſians	——	12000
Brunſwickers	——	4000
Waldeckers	——	2000
		18000
Britiſh	——	37000
		55000

The treaty with the duke of Brunſwick was ſigned by col. William Faucit, the 9th of January, 1776. By this treaty 3,964 men are taken into the pay of Great-Britain; alſo 336 light cavalry, diſmounted. Half to be ready to march the 15th of February, and to arrive at the place of embarkation the 25th; the other half to begin their march the laſt week in March; levy money to be paid to the duke 30 crowns each, at 4s. 9d. 3-4. The king to pay the duke a ſubſidy of 64,500 German crowns a year, while in pay; and double that for two years after the troops return.

The treaty with the landgrave of Heſſe was ſigned at Caſſel, by the ſame gentleman, the 15th of January; by it 12,000 Heſſians are hired; a part to begin their march the 27th of February, and the remainder within four weeks after: Twenty crowns banco to be paid for levy money for each man; the ſubſidy to be 45,000 crowns banco, per annum, at 4s. 9d. 3-4. The treaty to continue at leaſt one year after the troops arrived back in the dominions of Heſſe.

That with the count of Hanau was ſigned the 5th of February, for 668 infantry to begin to march the 20th of March. Levy money 30 crowns. The annual ſubſidy to be 35000 crowns.

March 5. This day the houſe went into a committee of ſupply, and came to the following reſolutions, which are to be reported on Monday; — That 381,887l. 4s. 5d. 1-8 be granted for the charge of 12,325 Heſſians, together with ſubſidy, for the year 1776.

That 121 475l. 12s. 1d. be granted for the charge of 4,300 Brunſwickers, together with the ſubſidy to the reigning Duke.

That 19,006l. 19s. 3d 1-4 be granted for the charge of a regiment of Hanau, together with the ſubſidy of the hereditary prince of Heſſe Caſſel.

It is calculated, that the enſuing campaign againſt the American colonies will coſt Great-Britain at leaſt four millions.

Whitehall, March 9. The king has been pleaſed to appoint John Montague, Eſq; vice-admiral of the blue, to be governor and commander in chief in and over the iſland of Newfoundland, and of the iſlands of Madelaine, in the gulph of St. Lawrence.

It is reported that his majeſty will go to Portſmouth, to take a ſurvey of the fleet before they ſail for America.

The officers who are ordered for America are to wear the ſame uniform as the common ſoldiers, and their hair to be dreſſed in the like manner, ſo that they may not be diſtinguiſhed by the rifle-men, who aim particularly at the officers.

Before the end of next May, there will be fifty frigates in America, which are to form a chain along that continent, to prevent all intercourſe with the Provincials.

The ſhips of war fitting out for America are ordered to have their war complement, and victualled for ſix months.

The 24th and 62d regiments are ordered to Corke to wait for ſhips, on board of which they are to embark for America.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, March 12.

"Capt. Roger Wills is appointed to the command of the Ranger ſloop of war, and ordered to convoy the tranſports belonging to Sir Peter Parker's ſquadron to America.

"We have upwards of 20 ſail of tranſports fitting out here for America, beſides ſix ſail of Sir Peter's ſquadron."

Extract of a letter from Cowes, March 14.

"This day ſailed, with a fine wind at eaſt, ſeveral tranſports, &c. bound for North-America, which have been detained by contrary winds for ſeveral days.

The Deal-Caſtle man of war (that loſt all her maſts and put into Falmouth in January laſt) and the Caryſfort man of war, from Portſmouth, both bound to America, put into Plymouth the 14th inſt. by contrary winds."

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, March 17.

"Yeſterday the wind came round to the north-eaſt, when his majeſty's ſhip the Triton, capt. Lutwidge, and ſix ſail of tranſports, with troops on board, ſailed from Spithead for Boſton. The others remain here to take on board the troops that are to come from London."

March 12. Yeſterday ſir George Oſborne, and ſeveral other officers of the guards, attended the levee at St. James's, and took leave of his majeſty, previous to their ſetting out to embark for America.

A motion being made (March 10) in the houſe of commons, that 850,000l. be granted for extraordinaries for the ſervice of the year 1776, the queſtion was put, and the houſe divided, ayes 180, noes 57.

Lord Sandwich, during the courſe of Tueſday's debate in the houſe of lords, declared, "that the officers in the army were not averſe to the American war." The duke of Richmond, at the concluſion of the debate, affirmed it as a fact, "that ſeventeen officers had reſigned or ſold out, ſince the guards received orders to embark for America." To which of theſe illuſtrious peers will the public give credit?

It is reported that lord Howe's going to America is not yet ſettled, and there is great reaſon to believe he will not go. Several obſtacles lie in his way; amongſt which are theſe: that he flattered himſelf he ſhould have had full power to treat with the Americans, by which he would have become the happy means of reconciling the colonies to the mother country, of which he now dees not ſee the leaſt proſpect. He finds by the returns made by admiral Greaves, that the fleet in America are not fit for ſervice, and that it will be impoſſible to act with it, without loſs of character, and riſque of every kind of reputation; a riſque much too great for lord Howe to run, who ſo juſtly ſtands high in the eſtimation of his country as a great ſea officer of unblemiſhed honour and probity.

The loſs of a ſhip taken by the provincials is like to make work for the lawyers; the underwriters declaring they are not pirates, and the policy not providing againſt rebels.

March 14. On Monday were preſented to the lower aſſembly, purſuant to their order, copies of the following requiſitions made by generals Gage and Howe, from America: copy of lieutenant general Gage's requiſition, for 21,500l. dated Feb. 7, 1775. Ditto for 20,000l. dated April 17, 1775. Ditto for 20,000l. dated May 23, 1775. Ditto for 20,000l. dated June 1, 1775. Ditto for 20,000l. dated July 22, 1775. Ditto for 40,000l. dated Auguſt 7, 1775. Ditto for 100,000l. dated Sept. 30, 1775.

Copy of major-general Howe's requiſition, for 100,000l. dated Nov. 1, 1775. Ditto for 100,000l. dated Jan. 1, 1776.

Advices from France ſay, "that large bodies of French troops are ordered down to the ſea coaſt of that kingdom on the Mediterranean;" which occaſions variety of ſpeculations.

However the miniſtry may attempt to conceal it, there is certainly a treaty totally inimical to the honour and intereſt of England, now carrying on between the courts of Verſailles and Madrid; in conſequence of which, the French and Spaniſh navies are increaſing at their different ports, and manning with the utmoſt expedition; their land forces are likewiſe conſiderably augmented, and have orders for embarkation early in May. Mr. St. Paul, our charge des affaires at Paris, came over the latter end of laſt week with this alarming intelligence for adminiſtration.

HOUSE of LORDS, *Thurſday, March* 14.

The duke of Grafton having apprized the houſe of his intention to introduce a motion, the lords yeſterday attended in conſequence of ſummonſes iſſued for the purpoſe. The order of the day being read, the duke of Grafton firſt intreated the permiſſion of the houſe to recapitulate the part he had taken in the cabinet relative to the repeal of the tea-act. Since the laſt debate he had poſſeſſed himſelf of the minutes of the cabinet debates which paſſed on that ſubject, and from them he defied any lord to controvert the fact, or to ſay that, after repeated ſtruggles to obtain a repeal of the tea-act, his grace had not been over-powered by the weight of numbers. --- Having advanced this poſition as a neceſſary exculpation of himſelf, he then proceeded to deduce, from the preſent unhappy ſituation of this country, the abſolute neceſſity there was for the adoption of ſome expedient which might ſtay the ſword of ſlaughter, reſtore the commerce, and re-eſtabliſh the peace of an empire, rent aſunder by the conflicts of civil diſcord. He ſuggeſted, that a motion, calculated to ſuch a purpoſe, could never be propoſed at ſo opportune a ſeaſon as the preſent, when, added to the other dangers which environed us, France and Spain were watchful only of the critical moment for attack. That they would aſſiſt the Americans was more than probable; that they would take advantage of the contention was certain. He declared that, by his certain knowledge, two French gentlemen of condition had, ſome little time ſince, landed in Virginia, had viſited general Waſhington at the proviſional camp, and from him they had repaired to the congreſs, a committee of whom had been nominated to treat with thoſe foreigners. The ſubject of their negociation his grace left to the conjectures of his illuſtrious auditors. --- His grace then ſtated the motion he meant to propoſe to the houſe, which was ſubſtantially as follows: "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, imploring him, out of a tender concern for the lives of his people and to ſtop the further effuſion of blood, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to iſſue his Royal proclamation, to impower the commander in chief of his forces in America, or the commiſſioners or commiſſioner (if any ſuch ſhould be ſent) to receive, within a reaſonable time, either before or after the arrival of the troops now about to embark, any petition preſented in behalf of the colonies, ſtating their juſt rights and grievances, and to aſſure them, that ſuch petition ſhall be conſidered and anſwered."

Lord Shelburne ſeconded the motion.

Lord Dartmouth totally objected to the motion, as highly improper, and tending to interrupt the only meaſures that could be taken to reduce America to obedience. His lordſhip obſerved, that it was no longer a time to treat with a country in open rebellion, where the government by the authority of this kingdom was ſubverted, and every act of cruel uſurpation exerciſed. He thought this motion ſo highly prejudicial to Great-Britain, that he moved the previous queſtion, whether this queſtion be now put; wiſhing to get rid of the motion this way, rather than to give it an abſolute negative, becauſe he was not willing that a motion ſhould go forth, as if the miniſtry were abſolutely averſe to all terms of accommodation; but he thought the meaning of the motion fully anſwered in the laſt clauſe of the act of parliament appointing commiſſioners to receive the ſubmiſſion of any of the colonies, whenever they ſhould be diſpoſed to return to due obedience to the mother country.

The duke of Mancheſter roſe next, and ſtrongly ſupported the motion. He complained of our inability to carry on the war, from the heavy expences already incurred. He ſaid the ſums voted by the commons this ſeſſion amounted to ſix millions, and probably the whole expence, if fairly ſtated, would appear to be ten millions. He took the liberty to contradict, from information he had received, what had been aſſerted in a former debate, concerning the alacrity of the ſeamen to enter into the ſervice: He ſaid that the ſhips already fitted out had been manned by borrowing men from the guard-ſhips, which were not properly manned ſo as to be ready to defend us againſt a foreign enemy. He mentioned large armaments fitted out by France and Spain, to unite and rendezvous at Carthagena, the pretended object being a war with the Algerines, but the real one, he believed, was Portugal, in which caſe we muſt be involved in a war.

Lord Lyttleton followed lord Hillſborough's line of argument, and was vehement againſt all motions of treating with rebels; he alſo expatiated on the danger of letting the Americans alone another year, without exerting our full power againſt them.

Lord Camden roſe next, and entered into a legal diſcuſſion of the capture act, denying the power of the crown to delegate unlimited, diſcretional power to any one commiſſioner, or more, to pardon a whole body of people. His lordſhip begged to know the meaning and extent of the words "well diſpoſed" in the laſt clauſe of that act, and laughed at the terms accommodation and reconciliation, as uſed by the lords in office, declaring that Shakeſpeare's Bardolph treated the word accommodation as ſignificantly as it appeared to be treated now. His lordſhip drew a pathetic picture of the probably fatal conſequences, if commiſſioners were ſent out to treat with America, or any part of it, under the preſent act of parliament, lamenting the fate of that commander in chief who would venture to act under it, as it would certainly be at the hazard of his neck.

On a diviſion of the houſe there appeared,

For the motion	31
Againſt it	91

HOUSE of COMMONS.

March 18. Mr. D. Hartley now roſe, and urged very earneſtly the neceſſity of laying before the houſe the real expence of our navy. He ſaid the accounts produced by way of eſtimate, ſeldom contained above two thirds of the expence; that under the title of the navy debt, and ſervices not provided for, and of navy extraordinaries, a cuſtom had been by degrees introduced, which gave miniſters an abſolute and unlimited poſſeſſion and command over the public purſe. The preſent was a ſeaſon, he inſiſted, when parliament ought to take double care that this miniſterial licence ſhould not be abuſed, as immenſe ſums might be expended in this way, entirely unknown, and without the participation of the houſe. He was aware how inefficacious any application of this kind would prove, if the noble lord on the oppoſite bench ſhould think proper to ſet his face againſt it. He therefore exhorted his lordſhip to bring forward an account of the expenditure of laſt year, for he aſſured him it was a point his lordſhip's honour and the credit of his adminiſtration were equally concerned in. He ſaid, that the tranſport ſervice muſt have amounted to a very conſiderable ſum, in the courſe of the laſt year; that no account of that particular ſervice had been yet produced; that he intended to move for that, and an account of the navy debt, but he was convinced what little purpoſe it would anſwer to frame any motion, ſhould the noble lord, as uſual, ſeem averſe to it.

Lord North ſaid, it was not the wiſh of adminiſtration to conceal any thing from that houſe, nor was it in their power, were they deſirous of ſo doing. As to incurring expences, the exact amount of which could not be aſcertained at the time; it was the conſtant uſage of office at all times, and was not peculiar to the preſent adminiſtration. It aroſe from the nature of the ſervice; for how was it poſſible to ſtate what the extraordinaries in any given year would amount to, till they were firſt known? They might be more, they might be leſs; and

as to the power veſted [illegible] no poſſible abuſe that could be made of it. It was impoſſible that the money expended could be known to parliament at the very time it was iſſuing, nor the exact amount of the debt incurred, but ſtill the houſe retained the efficient controul; for if the debt was improperly incurred in the firſt inſtance, or if there appeared any abuſe or malverſation when the accounts came to be inſpected, thoſe who had abuſed the truſt neceſſarily repoſed in them were liable to be ſeverely puniſhed, and to ſuffer under the diſpleaſure of that houſe. His lordſhip added that, for his part, he had no objection to give the hon. member every information he deſired; but he believed that ſeveral of the accounts were not yet cloſed or complete; ſuch as were, he was very ready to comply with the hon. gentleman's requiſition.

Mr. Hartley then made the two following motions, which were agreed to.

"That an account of navy, victualling, and tranſport bills, that were made out on or before the 29th of February, 1776, be laid before the houſe."

"That an account of the increaſe of the debt of the navy, between the 31ſt of December, 1774, and the 31ſt of December, 1775, be laid before this houſe; together with the ſpecification of the reſpective ſervices for which the ſaid debt was incurred, as far as the ſame can be made up."

March 21. Orders are given for raiſing 1000 recruits, for compleating the three regiments of foot guards to their full complement, in the room of thoſe ordered for America.

A meſſenger arrived yeſterday at St. James's, from France, and brings advice, that a ſquadron of men of war and frigates are ſailed from Breſt, with a fair wind, for the Weſt-Indies.

Yeſterday gen. Sir John Worteſly, and Sir George Oſborne, ſet out for Chatham, to embark there with their regiments for America.

Yeſterday a draught from the guards of 1000 men marched off the parade, in three diviſions, to Portſmouth, to embark for America.

The Ferret ſloop of war, commanded by capt. Rodney, is ſaid to have overſet at ſea, and every ſoul loſt.

Orders are given for draughts to be made from the different dock-yards for a number of ſhip-wrights, &c. to be ſent to Halifax, in Nova-Scotia, to repair any of his majeſty's ſhips that may put in there and ſtand in need thereof.

It was agreed, in Monday's debate, that government would, in the courſe of two months, want 130,000 tons of tranſports. Suppoſe on an average at 280 tons each, this is near 500 ſail, which is certainly more than can be procured in that time. This confirms the opinion very generally embraced among military perſons---That the German troops will not all be in America before the end of Auguſt.

Letters from col. Faucit adviſe, that the firſt march of the Heſſians has been ſtopped, and the men ordered back, from the tranſports not being ready to receive them.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from Ireland we hear, that all kinds of proviſions are riſen above a third in their value there, on account of the large commiſſions for victualling the tranſports. At Corke, it is ſaid, there are no leſs than 500 of them to be victualled for twelve months.

PROVIDENCE.

To Eſek Hopkins, Eſq; commander in chief of the American fleet

Honoured Sir,

I HAVE had the honour to ſerve under you in the laſt French war, and I believe to your ſatisfaction; and ſince my arrival at Philadelphia, where I was appointed by the honourable continental congreſs to the command of the ſhip Columbus, I have ſtrictly obeyed your commands, and done all in my power for the honour of the fleet, to the beſt of my knowledge. The night that we fell in with the Glaſgow man of war, two of my lieutenants were on board the two prizes we had taken, and fourteen of my beſt ſeamen: when we were running down on the ſhip, getting in order to engage, and quartering the men in the places of thoſe that were abſent, the Glaſgow ſuddenly hauling to the northward, brought me to the ſouthward of her, and brought her directly into your and capt. Hopkins's wake. I hauled up for her, and made all ſail with my three top-gallant ſails; capt. Hopkins then beginning the fire, the Glaſgow returning the ſame, and my being in her wake, and as far to leeward as ſhe, it inſtantly deadened all the wind, which put it entirely out of my power to get up with her. I uſed my utmoſt endeavour, but in vain. Before I had got near enough for a cloſe engagement, the Glaſgow had made all ſail for the harbour of Newport: I continued chace under all ſail that I had, except ſtudding-ſails, and the wind being before the beam. She firing her two ſtern chaces into me as faſt as poſſible, and my keeping up a fire with my bow guns, and now and then a broadſide, put it out of my power to get near enough to have a cloſe engagement. I continued this chace till you thought proper to hoiſt a ſignal for my return into the fleet: I accordingly obeyed the ſignal, and on my arrival at New-London, I found that a report was ſpread, from the Alfred and Cabot, that I was a coward, and many other ill-natured and falſe aſperſions. If I did not do my duty, it proceeded not from cowardice, but from want of judgment. The inhabitants of New-London, and others, by means of thoſe cruel aſperſions, look on me with contempt, as a man not ſerving the country in my ſtation: the circumſtance of having a family of children to be upbraided with my ſuppoſed cowardice, and my own character rendered infamous through the thirteen united colonies, is an indignity I cannot bear. If I am a coward, I have no buſineſs in the ſervice of this continent: I therefore requeſt that there may be a court-martial called, that I may be tried by my brother officers of the fleet, and either acquitted with honour, or broke with diſgrace. I aſk no favour of them. If I ſhould be broke the public will then have a right to deſpiſe me. If I can obtain no ſatisfaction in this way, I ſhould be under a neceſſity to return you my commiſſion. I will then thank the congreſs for the honour they intended me, and curſe thoſe who firſt ſpread the infamous report. I have never yet mentioned the matter to any one. If your honour had let me come to Newport when the Scarborough man of war lay there, as was my requeſt, I might perhaps this is how out of my power.

I am your honour's humble ſervant,

ABRAHAM WHIPPLE.

P. S. Your honour will obſerve, that it was in the night when we bore down upon the Glaſgow, which rendered it difficult to ſee when ſhe altered her courſe.

April 30, 1776.

At a court-martial held on board the Alfred, at Providence, in the colony of Rhode-Iſland, on the 16th day of May, 1776, by order of Eſek Hopkins, Eſq; commander in chief of the American fleet, and at the deſire of Abraham Whipple, Eſq; commander of the ſhip Columbus, for an enquiry into his, the ſaid Whipple's, conduct on the 17th of April laſt, in an engagement held with the Glaſgow ſhip of war.

PRESENT,

Captain DUDLEY SALTONSTALL, Preſident.

Captains Nicholas Biddle, John Hazzard, Samuel Nicholas, John Welſh lieutenants John Paul Jones, Rhodes Arnold, Hoyſted Hacker, Eliſha Hinman, Jonathan Maltbie, Matthew Parke, Henry Dayton, members.

Abraham Whipple, Eſq; aforeſaid, appeared before this court, and ſays his character ſtands aſperſed for cowardice, on board the Columbus, the 17th of April laſt, in an engagement with the Glaſgow ſhip of war; therefore deſires to be heard touching the ſame: whereupon this court proceeded to hear him. He ſets forth in his declaration, that for want of wind, and by means of the Glaſgow's firing ſtern guns, together with his firing bow guns, and now and then giving a broadſide, he was unable to make his attack cloſer than he did. This court having heard ſundry evidences, who were preſent in different veſſels during the engagement with the Glaſgow, reſpecting the matter now before us, are of opinion that the ſaid Whipple's conduct on the 17th of April was agreeable to what he hath ſet forth in his ſaid declaration; and that his mode of attack on the Glaſgow has proceeded from error in judgment, and not from cowardice.

Signed, D. Saltonſtall, J. Hazzard, J. Weiſh, R. Arnold, E. Hinman, M. Parke, N. Biddle, S. Nicholas, J. P. Jones, H. Hacker, J. Maltbie, H. Dayton.

A true copy from the minutes,

DUDLEY SALTONSTALL, preſident.

NEW-YORK, *May* 27.

By a letter from head quarters, at Williamſburg, in Virginia, dated the 10th inſtant, we learn, That an expreſs was arrived there from gen. Moore, in North-Carolina, acquainting the committee, That 2000 men under the command of general Cornwallis, was arrived at Wilmington, on Cape Fear river, from England; and that Sir Peter Parker was daily expected at the ſame place with 8000 more, to compleat the ſouthern army to 10,000 men; that the inhabitants of North-Carolina were aſſembling in great numbers, and were determined to give general Cornwallis a warm reception.

By an officer from before Quebec, and who left Point Dechambeau on the 9th inſtant, we learn, that the ſmall-pox had got into our army at Quebec, which rendered many of them unfit for ſervice; that there were but about 200 effective men at head-quarters when the ſally was made, the reſt of the army having been diſperſed in different parts for the conveniency of quarters; that at head quarters they had neither intrenchments, breaſt-works, nor intrenching tools, and but ſix days proviſions; that general Wooſter, captain Mott, and many others, had left that place two days before the attack; that the body who ſallied forth on our main army did not appear to be regulars, but a part of the garriſon; that all the artillery was loſt, and conſiſted of two 24, two 12, and ſeveral 6 and 4 pounders, ſome mortars, cohorns, and howitzers, all braſs, with ſome iron pieces of various ſizes; that it was thought about 100 men went off with the ſmall-pox on them, and that they were the better for it; and that our poſts generally got together and eſcaped; that there was no firing on either ſide; that general Thomas kept with himſelf but about 500 men, on account of the ſcarcity of proviſions, and with them intended to act on the offenſive or defenſive, as circumſtances would allow; that the Canadians in general were for us; that great numbers of our troops, with proviſion, ammunition, &c. were on their way; and that it is to be hoped a powerful army, well appointed and proviſioned, will, this campaign, retrieve our honour, and crown our important enterprize in that country with glory.

By expreſs arrived here on Thurſday evening laſt, from Boſton, we have the following important intelligence, viz.

THAT the continental armed ſchooner the Franklin, commanded by capt. Mugford, on the 17th inſt. took and carried into Boſton a ſhip from England, about 300 tons burthen, mounted ſix carriage guns. She left England the 4th of April, in company with nine ſail of tranſports, under convoy of a frigate, bound to Boſton. The following is an invoice of her cargo, as delivered from the office of ordnance.

Laden on board the HOPE, Mr. John Williams contractor, and Alexander Lunſdale maſter, the undermentioned particulars, to be tranſported to Boſton, in North-America (the dangers of the ſeas only excepted) and there delivered to the commiſſary of the artillery, or to ſuch perſons as the officer commanding the royal artillery ſhall appoint to receive them. In further part of col. Cleveland's demand, ordered by the board the 26th of July laſt.

1000 carabines, with bayonets and ſteel ram-rods; 1000 carabine cartouch boxes; 1000 ſlings. Spare traveling carriages, 24 pair heavy, and 12 pair light, with traverſing handſpikes for ditto. Hand ſaws, 84 in a caſe. Sand bags, 5000 buſhel, and 5000 half buſhel bags. Mantilets of cured hides, 100 in 20 caſes. Broad-axes, 144. Hand hammers, 60. Grindſtones with troughs, 15. Falling axes, 300. Hand hatchets, 500. Hand-bills, 500. Wheel-barrows, 268. Hand-barrows, 150. Spades, 1000; ditching ditto, 250; ſhovels, 750 ſhod, and 250 iron. Coils of rope, 1 of 4 1-4 inch, 1 of 3 inch, 1 of 2 inch, 1 of 1-2 inch, white rope.

Carpenter's tools in ſets.

Hand-ſaws whet and ſet, 6; tennon ditto, 6; turning ditto, 6; broad-axes, helved, 6; adzes, helved, 6; pin mauls, 6; hammers, 6 claw and 6 rivetting ditto. Chiſſels, broad helved. 6; ſcribing ditto, 6; heading, ditto, 12; paring do. 6; forming do. 36, mortiſing do. 24, large do. 12. Gouges, 36 formers, 6 picking ditto, 12 trunnion ditto. Pieces or pads, ſtock and ſprings, 6, bits for ditto, 72; draw-borers, helved, 24; pinceers, 6 pair; engineers augers, 8 to a ſet, 6; iron ſquares, 6; braſs chalk-line rolls, 6; chalk lines, 12 knots; iron compaſſes 6 pair; ſhafts for engineers augers, 12; two feet rules, 6; black lead pencils, 6 dozen; 6 dozen ditto for tennon ſaws; gimlets ſorted, 124; large ſpike ditto, 12; glue, 12 pounds; copper glue-pots, 6; fiſh-ſkins, 6; mallets 6; betty's, or ſmall iron crows, 6. Planes, long, with irons fixed, 6; ſix ſore planes, twelve ſmoothing ditto; half-inch grove, one and a half ſkew rabbit, one inch ſquare ditto, half inch ditto, three quarter inch bead, five-eight ditto, one and a quarter ogee, one inch, three quarter, one half ditto. one inch quarter-round, three quarter inch, five-eighths, ditto, one and half inch philiſters, plows with ſix iron, 6 of each, containing in ſix cheſts. Hamber lines, 50. Eleven barrel ſpikes, from 5 to 8 and half inches. Nails, 24d. 385,000. Pick-axes, with helves, 500. Sledge-hammers, with helves, 25. Augers with ſhafts, 75. 1500 copper-hooped barrels of gunpowder, equal to 75 tons.

STILLINGFLEET DUMFORD,

Office of ordnance,
Nov. 24, 1775.

Laſt Saturday week the brave capt. Mugford, commander of the armed ſchooner Franklin, after ſeeing his prize ſafe into Boſton harbour, was going out again, but the tide making againſt him, he came to an anchor off Pudding Gut Point; the next morning, by day-break, the ſentinel ſaw thirteen boats from the men of war making for them, they got ready to receive them before they could board the ſchooner; ſhe ſunk five of the boats, and the remainder attempting to board, they cut ſeveral of the crew's hands off as they laid them over the gunwale. The brave capt. Mugford making a blow at the people in the boats with a cutlaſs, he received a wound in the breaſt, on which he called his lieutenant, and ſaid, "I am a dead man, don't give up the veſſel, you will be able to beat them, if not, cut the cable, and run her on ſhore," he expired in a few minutes; the lieutenant then run her on ſhore, and the boats made off; the men that were taken up from the boats that ſunk, ſay they loſt 70 men. The ſchooner had but one man killed, beſides the captain.

The cockſwain of a barge belonging to one of his majeſty's ſhips now at Nantaſket road, we hear came to town yeſterday from that place, and reports that he, with the crew, were ſent on ſhore for milk but, rather than return on board the ſhip, delivered themſelves up to the people of Boſton, where they were kindly received.

The Cerberus frigate watered at Block-Iſland on Sunday the 12th inſtant, and chaſed ſome fiſhing boats into Newport this day week,

The brig that was conſort with the Cerberus is ſaid to be ſailed for Halifax, with three prizes; ſome of them ſaid to be from France.

Two of the continental fleet ſailed from Newport laſt week, in order to cruiſe in Boſton bay.

PHILADELPHIA.

In CONGRESS, *May* 21, 1776.

Reſolved,

THAT all perſons taken in arms on board any prize, be deemed priſoners, to be taken care of by the ſupreme executive power in each colony to which they are brought, whether the prize be taken by veſſels fitted out by the continent, or by others.

That ſuch as are taken be treated as priſoners of war, but with humanity, and be allowed the ſame rations as the troops in the ſervice of the united colonies; but that ſuch as are officers ſupply themſelves and be allowed to draw bills to pay for their ſubſiſtance and cloathing.

That officers made priſoners in the land ſervice be allowed the ſame indulgence.

That the officers be not permitted to reſide in or near any ſea port town, nor public poſt road, and that the officers and privates be not ſuffered to reſide in the ſame places.

That in caſe the officers cannot draw or ſell their bill, the congreſs will allow for each of them two dollars a week, for board and lodgings to be repaid by ſaid officers before they are releaſed from their captivity.

That no tavern keepers ſupply any officers who are priſoners, on the credit of the continent.

That the capitulations entered into with priſoners at the time of their ſurrender be punctually obſerved.

That ſuch officers as ſurrender priſoners of war be put on their parole, unleſs congreſs ſhall otherwiſe direct.

That the FORM of the PAROLE be as follows:

I —— being made a priſoner of war, by the army of the thirteen united colonies, in North-America, do promiſe and engage, on my word and honour, and on the faith of a gentleman, to depart from hence to —— in the province of —— being the place of my deſtination and reſidence, and there, or within ſix miles thereof, to remain during the preſent war between Great-Britain and the ſaid united colonies, or until the congreſs of the ſaid united colonies, or the aſſembly, convention, or committee or council of ſafety of the ſaid colony ſhall order otherwiſe; and that I will not directly or indirectly give any intelligence whatſoever to the enemies of the united colonies, or do or ſay any thing in oppoſition to, or in prejudice of the meaſures and proceedings of any congreſs for the ſaid colonies during the preſent troubles, or until I am duly exchanged or diſcharged. Given under my hand, this day of A. D. 1776.

That the ſaid parole be ſigned by the officers.

That ſuch as refuſe to ſubſcribe the parole be committed to priſon.

That David Franks, Eſq; agent to the contractors for victualling the troops of the king of Great-Britain, be permitted to ſupply the priſoners with proviſions

of money as are neceſſary for that purpoſe.

And to enable him to do this to the ſatisfaction of his employers, that a commiſſioned officer be permitted once a month to viſit the priſoners ſo victualled and ſupplied, in order to count their numbers and certify the rolls.

That ſuch of the priſoners as are not ſupplied by Mr. Franks, be furniſhed with proviſions not exceeding the rations allowed to privates in the ſervice of the continent.

That the women and children belonging to priſoners be furniſhed with ſubſiſtence and ſupplied with firing and other things abſolutely neceſſary for their ſupport.

That no priſoners be inliſted in the continental army.

That the priſoners be permitted to exerciſe their trades and to labour in order to ſupport themſelves and families.

That the committees of inſpection and obſervation, for the counties, diſtricts or towns, aſſigned for the reſidence of priſoners, be empowered to ſuperintend their conduct, and in caſes of groſs miſbehaviour to confine them, and report to their reſpective aſſemblies, conventions or committees or council of ſafety the proceedings had on ſuch occaſions.

That a liſt of the priſoners in each colony be made out by the committees of the counties, towns or diſtricts where they reſide, and tranſmitted to the aſſembly, convention, or council or committee of ſafety of ſuch colony reſpectively, who ſhall ſend a copy thereof to congreſs.

That the ſaid aſſemblies, conventions, and committees or councils of ſafety be empowered to contract with proper perſons for the moſt reaſonable terms for ſupplying ſuch of the priſoners, their wives and children, in their reſpective colony as are not ſupplied by Mr. Franks.

That the ſaid aſſemblies, conventions, and committees or councils of ſafety, be authoriſed and requeſted to take the paroles of the officers, and to cauſe a ſtrict obſervance of the terms on which they are enlarged, and alſo to take eſpecial care that none of thoſe confined by order of the congreſs, be ſuffered to eſcape; alſo to advance the allowance of two dollars a week to each of the officers who cannot draw or ſell their bills and to draw for the ſame on the preſident of the congreſs.

That the ſaid aſſemblies, conventions, committees or councils of ſafety of the colonies reſpectively in which priſoners are or ſhall chuſe or be appointed to reſide, be empowered to remove ſuch priſoners from place to place within the ſame colonies, as often as to ſuch aſſemblies, conventions, committees or councils of ſafety it ſhall ſeem proper, having regard to the former reſolutions of congreſs concerning priſoners.

May 30, 1776.

WHEREAS is hath been repreſented to congreſs, that avaricious ill deſigning men have taken advantage of the reſolve of congreſs, paſſed the 30th of April (for withdrawing from the committees of inſpection in the power of regulating the price of goods) to extort from the people a moſt exorbitant price for ſalt.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the committees of obſervation and inſpection in the united colonies ſo to regulate the price of ſalt as to prevent unreaſonable exactions on the part of the ſeller, having due regard to the difficulty and riſk of importation—ſubject however to ſuch regulations as have been or ſhall hereafter be made by the legiſlatures of the reſpective colonies.

Extract from the minutes,

Publiſhed by order of congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

May 27. On Monday laſt a flag that was ſent down to the men of war in our bay, for the exchange of ſeveral Americans they have on board, returned to this city, as the men of war weighed and put to ſea about an hour too ſoon for the flag, they followed them 10 leagues to ſea, but could not overtake them.

It is ſuppoſed, by the courſe the men of war ſteered, that they are gone to Virginia to refit, as by accounts, and the great number of pieces which have ſince been picked up, they have received a great deal of damage in the late engagement with our gallies. Their carpenters were ſeen at work every day for a week after the action.

We are well informed that the bodies of two men ſewed in hammocks (one marked No. 22) were drove aſhore in the bite of Newcaſtle on Friday or Saturday laſt. They both belonged to the Roebuck, and it is ſaid the one in No. 22 was the gunner's mate.

Extract of a letter from Chingoteague, May 20.

"Friday laſt the 18th inſt. three tenders, one ſloop, and two ſchooners came into Chingoteague inlet, landed about 40 men on an iſland, called Wallop's, who obliged the tenant on the iſland to pen what cattle he could, of which they killed ſix and carried off two alive—they were boarded by a flag from the inhabitants to whom they declared they meant to offer no violence, unleſs reſiſted, that they were in very great want of freſh proviſions, and would have ſome—and were willing to pay the owners for it; but took care not to do it. The iſlanders ſay they appeared to be very much afraid of the inhabitants, and made the greateſt diſpatch poſſible to get on board with their booty—that their guns were in bad condition, and the men bad markſmen, as they frequently ſnapped, ſeveral times without firing, and then did but little execution, though at a ſmall diſtance. This inlet, ſir, I am afraid will furniſh them with a great quantity of proviſion of this kind, unleſs a proper guard ſhould be fixed there."

Extract of a letter from Wilmington, North-Carolina, April 29.

"By two men, who arrived here laſt night, after making their eſcape from the men of war below, I find there are a number of prizes, to the amount of 30 ſail. They ſay five tranſports arrived a few days paſt from Corke, being part of a fleet of 45 ſail, viz. 30 tranſports, 10 ſtore ſhips, one 30 gun ſhip, 2 frigates, 2 bombs, with 9 regiments on board, deſtined for this place, which are expected to land when the whole fleet arrives. This is generally believed here, as the ſhips were ſeen off on Monday by the pilots. The militia, who have been but a few days diſcharged, are coming in faſt, and who, with the continental forces already here, will be able to make a good ſtand."

"We have accounts from Georgia of another ſmall bruſh at Cockſpur: There being a few ſoldiers on ſhore cutting wood and filling water, the militia, with a few creek Indians, fired on them and killed ſome, three of which the Indians ſcalped; they alſo took twelve negroes, and one white priſoner. On this the Cherokee hauled cloſe in ſhore, and landed a number of men under a heavy fire, but it is ſaid our people fired on them ſeveral times to ſome advantage, ſo that the men were obliged to embark, and the veſſel to haul off out of gunſhot—ſince this we are fully informed, that all the veſſels have left there except two."

CONSTITUTION of South-Carolina *(concluded)*.

The pariſh of St. Bartholomew, ſix members.
The pariſh of St. Helena, ſix members.
The pariſh of St. James, Santee, ſix members.
The pariſh of Prince George, Winyaw, ſix members.
The pariſh of Prince Frederick, ſix members.
The pariſh of St. John, in Colleton county, ſix members.
The pariſh of St Peter, ſix members.
The pariſh of Prince William, ſix members.
The pariſh of St. Stephen, ſix members.
The diſtrict to the eaſtward of Wateree river, ten members.
The diſtrict of Ninety-ſix, ten members.
The diſtrict of Saxe-Gotha, ſix members.
The diſtrict between Broad and Saludy rivers, three diviſions, viz.
The lower diſtrict, four members; the Little river diſtrict, four members; the upper or Spartan diſtrict, four members.
The diſtrict between Broad and Catawba rivers, ten members.
The diſtrict called the New Acquiſition, ten members.
The pariſh of St. Matthew, ſix members.
The pariſh of St. David, ſix members.
The diſtrict between Savannah river and the North Fork of Ediſto, ſix members.

And the election of the ſaid members ſhall be conducted, as near as may be, agreeable to the directions of the election-act; and where there are no churches or church-wardens in a diſtrict or pariſh, the general aſſembly, at ſome convenient time before their expiration, ſhall appoint places of election, and perſons to receive votes and make returns. The qualification of electors ſhall be the ſame as required by law; but perſons having property, which according to the rate of the laſt preceding tax, is taxable at the ſums mentioned in the election act, ſhall be intitled to vote, though it was not actually taxed having the other qualifications mentioned in that act. Electors ſhall take an oath of qualification, if required by the returning officer. The qualification of the elected to be the ſame as mentioned in the election act, and conſtrued to mean clear of debt.

12. That if any pariſh or diſtrict neglects or refuſes to elect members, or, if the members choſen do not meet in general aſſembly, thoſe who do meet ſhall have the powers of the general aſſembly. Not leſs than forty-nine members ſhall make a houſe to do buſineſs, but the ſpeaker, or any ſeven members, may adjourn from day to day.

13. That as ſoon as may be after the firſt meeting of the general aſſembly, the preſident and commander in chief, a vice-preſident of the colony and privy council, ſhall be choſen in manner and for the time abovementioned; and till ſuch choice ſhall be made the former preſident and commander in chief and vice preſident of the colony, and privy council, ſhall continue to act as ſuch.

14. That, in caſe of the death of the preſident and commander in chief, or his abſence from the colony, the vice preſident of the colony ſhall ſucceed to his office, and the privy council ſhall chooſe out of their own body a vice-preſident of the colony. And in caſe of the death of the vice-preſident of the colony, or his abſence from the colony, one of the privy council, to be choſen by themſelves, ſhall ſucceed to his office, until a nomination to thoſe offices reſpectively, by the general aſſembly and legiſlative council for the remainder of the time for which the officer ſo dying or being abſent was appointed.

15. That the delegates of this colony in the continental congreſs be choſen by the general aſſembly and legiſlative council jointly by ballot in the general aſſembly.

16. That the vice-preſident of the colony and the privy council, or the vice preſident and a majority of the privy council, for the time being, ſhall exerciſe the powers of a court of chancery. And there ſhall be an ordinary, who ſhall exerciſe the powers heretofore exerciſed by that officer in this colony.

17. That the juriſdiction of the court of admiralty be confined to maritime cauſes.

18. That all ſuits and proceſs depending in any courts of law or equity may, if either party ſhall be ſo inclined, be proceeded in and continued to a final ending, without being obliged to commence *de novo*. And the judges of the courts of law ſhall cauſe jury liſts to be made, and juries to be ſummoned as near as may be according to the directions of the act of general aſſembly in ſuch caſes provided.

19. That juſtices of the peace ſhall be nominated by the general aſſembly and commiſſioned by the preſident and commander in chief, during pleaſure. They ſhall not be entitled to fees except on proſecutions for felony; and, not acting in the magiſtracy, they ſhall not be entitled to the privileges allowed to them by law.

20. That all other judicial officers ſhall be choſen by ballot jointly by the general aſſembly and legiſlative council, and except the judges of the court of chancery, commiſſioned by the preſident and commander in chief, during good behaviour; but ſhall be removed on addreſs of the general aſſembly and legiſlative council.

21. That the ſheriffs, qualified as by law directed, ſhall be choſen in like manner, by the general aſſembly and legiſlative council, and commiſſioned by the preſident and commander in chief for two years only.

22. That commiſſions of the treaſury, the ſecretary of the colony, the regiſter of meſne conveyances, attorney general and powder receiver, be choſen by the general aſſembly and legiſlative council jointly by ballot, and commiſſioned by the preſident and commander in chief, during good behaviour; but ſhall be removed on addreſs of the general aſſembly and legiſlative council.

23. That the ſecretary of the colony, the regiſter of meſne conveyances, attorney general and powder receiver, be choſen by the general aſſembly and legiſlative council jointly by ballot, and commiſſioned by the preſident and commander in chief and all other officers in the army and navy ſhall be commiſſioned by the preſident and commander in chief.

24. That in caſe of vacancy in any of the offices above directed to be filled by the general aſſembly and legiſlative council, the preſident and commander in chief, with the advice and conſent of the privy council, may appoint others in their ſtead, until there ſhall be an election by the general aſſembly and legiſlative council to fill thoſe vacancies reſpectively.

25. That the preſident and commander in chief with the advice and conſent of the privy council, may appoint during pleaſure, until otherwiſe directed by reſolution of the general aſſembly, and legiſlative council, all other neceſſary officers except ſuch as are by law directed to be otherwiſe choſen.

26. That the preſident and commander in chief ſhall have no power to make war or peace, or enter into any final treaty, without the conſent of the general aſſembly and legiſlative council.

27. That if any pariſh or diſtrict ſhall neglect to elect a member or members on the day of election, or in caſe any perſon choſen a member of the general aſſembly ſhall refuſe to qualify and take his ſeat as ſuch, or die, or depart the colony, the ſaid general aſſembly ſhall appoint proper days for electing a member or members of the ſaid general aſſembly in ſuch caſes reſpectively. And on the death of a member of the legiſlative or privy council, another member ſhall be choſen in his room, in manner abovementioned for the election of members of the legiſlative and privy council reſpectively.

28. That the reſolutions of the continental congreſs in force in this colony, ſhall continue until altered or revoked by them.

29. That the reſolutions of this, or any former congreſs of this colony, and all laws now of force here, (and not hereby altered) ſhall ſo continue, until altered, or repealed by the legiſlature of this colony, unleſs where they are temporary, in which caſe they ſhall expire at the times reſpectively limited for their duration.

30. That the executive authority be veſted in the preſident and commander in chief, limited and reſtrained as aforeſaid.

31. That the preſident and commander in chief, vice-preſident of the colony, and privy council reſpectively, ſhall have the ſame perſonal privileges as are allowed by act of aſſembly to the governor, lieutenant-governor and privy council.

32. That all perſons now in office ſhall hold their commiſſions until there ſhall be a new appointment in manner above directed, at which time all commiſſions not derived from authority of the congreſs of this colony, ſhall ceaſe and be void.

33. That all perſons, who ſhall be choſen and appointed to any office, or to any place of truſt, before entering upon the execution of office, ſhall take the following oath:

I A. B. do ſwear, that I will to the utmoſt of my power ſupport, maintain, and defend the conſtitution of South-Carolina, as eſtabliſhed by congreſs, on the 26th day of March, 1776, until an accommodation of the differences between Great-Britain and America ſhall take place, or I ſhall be releaſed from this oath by the legiſlative authority of the ſaid colony, ſo help me God.

And all ſuch perſons ſhall alſo take an oath of office.

34. That the following yearly ſalaries be allowed to the public officers undermentioned:

The preſident and commander in chief, nine thouſand pounds.

The chief juſtice and the aſſiſtant judges, the ſalaries reſpectively, as by act of aſſembly eſtabliſhed.

The attorney-general two thouſand and one hundred pounds, in lieu of all charges againſt the public, for fees upon criminal proſecutions.

The ordinary one thouſand pounds.

The three commiſſioners of the treaſury, two thouſand pounds each.

And all other public officers ſhall have the ſame ſalaries as are allowed ſuch officers reſpectively by act of aſſembly.

March 26, 1776. *By order of congreſs.*

WM. HENRY DRAYTON, preſident.

Atteſted, PETER TIMOTHY, ſecretary.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 25.

Extract of a letter from col. Woodford to gen. Lewis, by expreſs, dated Norfolk, May 22.

"THE vigilance of my guards has occaſioned the enemy to abandon their lines at Portſmouth. This, and ſome fire rafts I was preparing, has likewiſe occaſioned the fleet to go off. They have thrown over their ſalt, burnt the moſt indifferent of their ſmall craft, and are all now below Crany iſland, except four ſhips, which are oppoſite the diſtillery, but under way likewiſe. One of the 14th regiment, and five ſailors, have deſerted, they inform me they have the ſmall-pox. I have given very particular orders to avoid this evil, if it be true. They all concur in the ſame ſtory, and likewiſe that the fleet is bound for Cape Fear; but I doubt whether my lord does not intend a ſecret expedition to ſome other part of the colony. I received the enclоſed letter, and a liſt of priſoners from lord Dunmore, and have ſent orders to the guard at Portſmouth to deſtroy the enemy's works."

SIR, *Ship Dunmore, May* 22, 1776.

INCLOSED is a liſt of priſoners on parole, who ought to have returned laſt Sunday. I therefore think proper to inform you, that if you do not order them to return to me on or before the 26th inſtant, that I ſhall moſt certainly not only not grant the ſame indulgence to any that ſhall hereafter fall into my hands, but puniſh every man of them as they deſerve, if ever they fall into my hands again. I am, ſir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

DUNMORE.

To the commanding officer on ſhore.

Liſt of priſoners on parole, who ought to have returned on board the Dunmore the 19th of May, 1776. James Nimmo, John Nimmo, Jonathan Woodhouſe, John Woodhouſe, —— Robertſon, —— Fountain, Cautwell Garryon, Tully Bonny, —— Hagley, —— Thompſon, —— King, —— Roberts, —— Taylor.

dated Hampton, May 23.

"I wrote you this morning that 30 sail of the enemy's fleet were moved down the river, since which it appears that their whole fleet is in motion. From our church steeple I can see 60 or 70 sail of vessels of different kinds, hovering about the mouth of James river. What they mean is impossible to tell."

It is imagined that Dunmore's fleet are coming out in search of provisions, every kind of which is so very scarce with them, that the quantity formerly allowed to a single man is now obliged to serve four.

ANNAPOLIS, June 6.

On Tuesday last, the general assembly of this province, which stood prorogued to that day, was further prorogued to Wednesday the 12th instant, on or before which day, we are assured that writs will be issued for a general election.

In CONVENTION, May 25th, 1776.

RESOLVED, That no person or persons shall, after the first day of June next, deal or barter with any private soldier, knowing him to be such, without the licence in writing of the colonel or major of the battalion, or captain or commanding officer, for the time being, of the company or party to which such soldier shall belong, under the penalty of such sum, not exceeding fifty shillings common money, as shall be adjudged by the committee of observation for the county where such soldier shall be stationed, or where the offender shall reside; and that upon complaint of the colonel, major, captain, or other commanding officer, as aforesaid, to such committee, of any breach of this resolve, the said committee shall have power to call the offender before them, and upon enquiry into the complaint, and conviction of the offender, to impose such fine upon him or her as in their discretion they shall adjudge, not exceeding the said sum of fifty shillings. And upon non-payment thereof may, by warrant under their hands, impower any person they shall judge proper to levy the same, by distress and sale of the goods of the offender; which fine, when so levied, shall be paid into the hands of the captain, or commanding officer, for the time being, of the company or party to which such soldier shall belong, and by him paid to the treasurer of that shore where the offence shall be committed.

WHEREAS his Britannic majesty, king George, has prosecuted, and still prosecutes, a cruel and unjust war against the British colonies in America, and has acceded to acts of parliament declaring the people of the said colonies in actual rebellion; and whereas the good people of this province have taken up arms to defend their rights and liberties, and to repel the hostilities carrying on against them, and whilst engaged in such a contest cannot, with any sincerity of heart, pray for the success of his arms. Therefore *Resolved*, that every prayer and petition for the king's majesty in the book of Common Prayer and Administration of the sacraments and other rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, except the second collect for the king in the Communion service, be henceforth omitted in all churches and chapels in this province, until our unhappy differences are ended.

Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVALL, clerk.

THREE PENCE per pound is given for fine white LINEN RAGS, and one penny per pound for coarse, by the Printer hereof.

June 5, 1776.

On Monday the 1st of July next, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Mrs. Chilton, in Baltimore, at three o'clock in the afternoon,

THE SLOOP Resolution, about twelve months old, has never been out of the bay; square sterned, burthen about 45 tons, with all her tackle, apparel, and furniture; an inventory of which may be seen in the hands of the subscriber; lately the property of Mr. James Burtell, Worcester county, and taken by a writ of replevin for James Dick and Stewart.—The money to be paid immediately on the sale.—For further particulars apply to

THOMAS BRERETON, broker.

Calvert county, May 20, 1776.

THE subscriber thinking that the making of linen, cotton, and woollen CLOTHES at all times, especially now, would be of great advantage to the inhabitants of this province in general, and this part thereof in particular, hath brought from the manufactory of Philadelphia some hands, and has engaged several others, if he finds them wanting, to carry it on in the greatest perfection, has fixed them near his dwelling-house, and in a few days will be ready to weave or spin, in any manner, either of the aforesaid yarns as required; or he will purchase either of the aforesaid materials at a reasonable price, and will pay cash for them.

4w JOHN WEEMS, jun.

May 18, 1776.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ROBERT BROWN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all persons having just claims against the said estate are desired to give in their accounts with sufficient marks of probity, and they shall be paid by

w2 JOHN BROWN, jun. administrator.

WHEREAS MARY my wife has eloped from me without cause, and I am apprehensive will endeavour to run me in debt, I do hereby forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debt of her contracting after this date.

1w John Wood MOSES SCEARES.

STRAYED from Bladensburg, the 27th of April last, a bay horse about thirteen hands and an half high, a star on his forehead, some white on his fore foot-locks, with a bob tail; when rode, trots, paces and gallops, and is shod before. Whoever has taken up the said horse, and will bring him to the subscriber, shall have twenty shillings reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

w3 JOSEPH CARLYLE.

THERE is at the plantation of Zachariah Barlow, in Anne-Arundel county, on Elk-Ridge, taken up as a stray, a bay gelding, about fourteen hands high, shod all round, a star in his forehead, trimmed with a ridge mane, branded on the near shoulder and buttock thus, N. The owner may have him again, on proving property and paying charges.

w3

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

May 21, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber the 19th inst. a negro man named Raphael, a thick, short, well made fellow, has a scar over his right eye in form of a cross; his cloathing, when he went away, consisted of a Welch cotton jacket, striped country cloth breeches, and old felt hat: I suppose he will endeavour to change his habit. Whoever takes up said negro, and delivers him to the subscriber, living near Zacchiah Swamp, Charles county, shall be intitled to the above reward, besides what the law allows.

w2 GERARD BOARMAN.

Calvert county, June 3, 1776.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, the following convict servant men, viz.

Thomas Rudder, a maltster by trade, and William Pim, alias Bryan, a miller, who say they belong to a certain Mary Hewett, on Kent-island.

Daniel Oliver, a sailor, who says he belongs to a certain John Smith, on Kent-island.

John Hughes, who says he belongs to a certain Daniel Wheeden, on Kent-island.

Joseph Phipps, a weaver by trade, who says he belongs to a certain Benjamin Cedars, on Kent-island.

The above servants were taken at the mouth of Patuxent river, in a pettiauger, which they say belongs to Daniel Wheeden, attempting their escape down the bay.—Their mistress and masters are requested to take them away, and pay charges to

w2 HENRY HUNTT, sheriff.

THE jurymen summoned to March court are ordered to attend on the second Tuesday of June.

May 22d, 1776. Signed per order,

J. BRICE, clk.

Frederick county, May 1776.

Wanted on hire for twelve months,

TWENTY servants or slaves for the purpose of wood-cutting.

DANIEL & SAMUEL HUGHS,

w4 at Antietam furnace.

April 15, 1776.

ALL persons indebted to George Matthews, late of Kingsbury furnace in Baltimore county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, to enable us to execute his will, and all those who have claims against him are desired to exhibit them properly authenticated, to

w8 T. RUSSELL and JAMES SMITH, } executors.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

St. Mary's county, Maryland, May 20, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the night of the 6th instant, an indented servant man, named Michael Ferroll, a common labourer, born in Ireland, and I believe between 20 and 25 years of age, well set, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, but little beard, black hair, and fond of liquor: had on when he went away, a new broad-cloth coat and waistcoat of a darkish claret colour, a pair of new sheepskin breeches with strings in the knees, an osnabrig shirt, black stockings, and half worn shoes. It is likely he may change some of his cloaths and his name. I am inclined to think he will make towards Baltimore, or Alexandria in Virginia, and endeavour to inlist in some company. Whoever apprehends the said servant, so that I get him again, shall be entitled to receive the above reward and all reasonable charges paid by

w3 ATHANASIUS FORD.

Prince-George's county, Maryland, 19 May, 1776.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Will, and says he belongs to Mr. William Patterson near Colchester in Virginia. His master is desired to pay charges and take him from

3w RALPH FORSTER, sheriff.

STRAYED about a week ago from the subscriber, a small sorrel mare, about 13 hands high, has a large mane and very short tail, a large scar above her tail which is very remarkable, her brand is unknown. Two dollars shall be paid to the person who will bring her to Joseph Wilkins near Annapolis, or

w4 RICHARD WHITTLE on Elk-Ridge.

Annapolis, May 3, 1776.

GOLIAH,

A remarkable strong black cart-horse, well known in and about this city, eight years old, upwards of sixteen hands high,

WILL, at the request of many respectable gentlemen, planters, and farmers, be let to mares this spring, at the moderate rate of two dollars the leap, and twenty pence to the negro that has the care of him, to be paid at the stable door. The finest and most promising colts are of Goliah's get, and may be seen.

All persons intending to send their mares, are desired to apply previous to the subscriber, and to look at the horse; and, for the convenience of those whom it may not suit to pay cash, I will take good lambs, fit for killing, if brought with the mares in payment. JOHN ROBINSON.

I have no objection to sending the horse out of town, not exceeding five miles, when there are three or four mares, for a few days, on assurance that care will be taken of him and his attendant. J. R.

Patuxent Iron-Works, February 6, 1776.

BEING desirous of settling the estate of our father, RICHARD SNOWDEN, late of Patuxent Iron-Works, deceased, we request all such as are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given them. Also all persons that are indebted to the Patuxent Iron-Works Company, of more than twelve months standing, are requested to come immediately and make payment; and those who have it not in their power to make immediate payment, it is expected they will come and settle their accounts by note or bond. If the above requests are not complied with, we shall take such methods as will compel a settlement, without respect to persons, although it will be disagreeable to

tf SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away from the widow M'Donall's, between Baltimore and Annapolis, on Thursday night the 13th of March, out of the fodder house, a bay horse, about 14 hands and an half high, paces, trots, and gallops, marked C S on his left shoulder. Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him to capt. Samuel Maynard's at Herring-Creek, or to William Hayes, Fell's Point, Baltimore, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid if brought home.

Annapolis, March 26, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, an indented servant lad, named Edward Busford, born in Hampshire, about five feet two inches high, fair complexion and brown hair: had with him two cloth coats, one a London brown, the other of coarse light coloured cloth with waistcoat of the same, much worn, good buckskin breeches, ribb'd worsted stockings and English made shoes. He is very fond of liquor, and can give no better reason for his elopement, than that he often merited chastisement and never received it. He was seen at Mr. Jacob Sampson's in Prince-George's county, pretending leave to visit a ship-mate. Should he be taken ten miles from home I will give 40 shillings reward on his return.

J. CLAPHAM.

ABRAHAM CLAUDE,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, and SILVERSMITH,
Opposite Mrs. Johnson's tavern, ANNAPOLIS,

BEGS leave to acquaint the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he still continues to carry on the aforesaid trades in all their various branches, and at the most reasonable rates; also that he cleans and repairs all sorts of fire-arms, small swords, hangers, and cutlasses. He also makes hooks for swords in the neatest and most approved manner.

N. B. He has several grols of hooks and eyes to dispose of cheap.

SPRIGHTLY

To be let to mares the ensuing season, at Schoolfield, Prince-George's county.

THE high bred English horse, SPRIGHTLY, full fifteen hands high, rising seven years old, is of a beautiful dark chesnut colour, was got by Wildman's Babram, his dam by Rogers's Babram, his grandam by Sedbury out of lord Portmore's Ebony; is well suited to breed for either the saddle or turf, being remarkably light, and quick in his movements, free from any blemish or incumbrance of gum, and is imagined equal to any horse on the continent, four mile heats at nine stone. He will be let at six dollars, for the season, and half a crown to the groom, and as at so low a rate the cash will be expected before the horse is led out. Good pasture for mares to be had at half a crown a week, or at half a dollar, with proper feeding; and mares above 15 miles distance two weeks gratis. tf

---

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.